

REFERENCES AND REVIEWS

KELOIDS AND BARBITURATE COMA—S. Blau, N. B. Kanof, and H. B. Eiber, Arch. Derm.—Vol. 85:747 (June) 1962.

A strange formation of keloids is described in three young women. These lesions followed the healing of traumatic skin erosions produced during the agitated phase of suicidal barbiturate coma.

MANAGEMENT OF FATIGUE: PHYSIOLOGICAL APPROACH—D. L. Shaw, M. A. Chesney, I. F. Tullis and H. P. K. Agersborg, Amer. J. Med. Sci.—Vol. 243:758 (June) 1962.

The potassium and magnesium salts of aspartic acid (aspartates) were administered to relieve chronic fatigue, with and without associated somatic disease, in a blind study of 163 subjects; normal and placebo controls and a double blind cross-over trial were included. The subjective response was positive in 86 per cent after active therapy, and 25 per cent after placebo. The over-all correlation between the subjective response and the findings in objective measurement of neuromuscular irritability was 88 per cent.

TUBERCULOSIS IN MAN, DOG, AND CAT—V. M. Hawthorne and I. M. Lauder, Amer. Rev. Resp. Dis.—Vol. 85:858 (June) 1962.

Growths of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* of human origin were recovered, probably as commensals, from 8 of 70 apparently healthy dogs and cats in contact with human tuberculosis. Tuberculosis was found in 41 of 354 humans

in contact with 31 dogs dying of tuberculosis. This indicates the same need to notify the Public Health Department of a tuberculous animal as of a tuberculous human. The use of BCG as a diagnostic test for tuberculosis in dogs and cats was described and compared that of with purified protein derivative (PPD), which was ineffective.

CALCIUM BALANCE MADE EASY—W. P. U. Jackson—Lancet—Vol. 1:849 (April 21) 1962.

This review article considers the calcium balance in different circumstances, normal and pathological. The report is illustrated by several simple diagrams; it also summarizes the author's hypothesis of intestinal compensation for loss of calcium in the urine.

NONSUTURE REPAIR OF BLOOD VESSELS—J. E. Healey, Jr., R. L. Clark, H. S. Gallager, P. O'Neill, and K. S. Sheena, Ann. Surg.—Vol. 155:817 (June) 1962.

A technique for nonsuture linear and circumferential repair of blood vessels utilizing a plastic adhesive (Eastman 910) is described. A clamp (anastomat) specially designed for rapid restoration of blood flow during circumferential repairs is described in detail. The results of 170 vascular repairs performed on animals are discussed. Only two fatalities occurred as a result of hemorrhage at the repair site. The advantages, precautions in application, and disadvantages of the method are presented.

RETINAL DETACHMENT AND GLAUCOMA I—J. G. Sebestyen, C. L. Schepens, and M. L. Rosenthal, Arch. Ophthal.—Vol. 67:736 (June) 1962.

Retinal detachment was treated in 160 patients by scleral buckling procedure, using a circling polyethylene tube in

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